THE SEMI-WEEKLY UNION, will be published every obnesday and Saturday, at \$4 per amount for one copy; \$10 for rec copies; and \$15 for five copies.

THIS WEEKLY UNION, a very large paper for country circulation, will be published every Saturday morning at the fol-lowing prices: For one copy, 32 per annum; three copies for \$5; five copies for \$5; ten copies for \$15; twenty explos, send to one address \$25. Subscriptions may commence at any time.

#### TRAVELLERS' DIRECTORY.

L'ROM WACHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS

PROM WACHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS
OF THE WEST, SOUTHWIST, AND NORTHWEST, BALTH
MORE AND OHIO RAHBOAD, FALL ARRANGEMENTS.
Two through trains are now run daily, except Sunday, from Washington for the West, as follows:
1st Mail train starts at 7.45, a. m., (Sunday excepted,) connecting closely at Washington Junction, for the West.
24. The Caucinant St. Losis, and Chicago Express Comexion leaves
Washington at 3.50, p. m., reaching Cincinnaid at 8, p. m., sext day,
and connecting directly with express train for Louisville, Cairc, and the
Soothwest, and for 3a. Louis, Kanass, &c. Time From Washington to
Cincinnail 28 hours, or to 8t. Lutio only 44 hours.
To view the grand mountain somery of the road in daylight take
either the 7.45, n. m., or 3.50, p. m., train from Washington.
For Parkersburg and all stations on the Northwestern Virginia road
take the 3.50 p. m., train.
For Mariettu and Cholmant Railroad take
the same.

the same.

Through tekets and baggage checks to all quarters, and every other possible facility, will be found upon this route.

Way passengers for the main stem of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-road will leave Washington as follows:

For all points between Washington Junction and Piedmont take the 7.45, a. m., train.

For all plations between Piedmont and Whoeling, take the 3.30, p. m., train. To connect with the Frederick train, take the 3.30, p. m.,

FOR RALTIMORE AND THE EAST Leave Washington for Battimore at 6.15 and 7.45, a. m., and 3.30 and 4.45, p. m. On Sunday at 3.30, p. m., only.
Leave Battimore at 4.30 and 9.30, a. m., and 3.30 and 5.30, p. m., or sunday at 4.30, a. m., only.
The 7.45 and 4.45 trains only will stop at way stations and for Answels connection. napelia connexious.
Tino 7.45, a. m., and 3.30, p. m., are the chief connecting trains for
the West, and the 6.15, 7.45, and 3.30 trains for the East.
For further information inquire at the Baltimore and Ohlo Balfreed
Tekst Office, of THOS. H. PARSONS, Agout, Washington.
Oct 3

Master of Transportation, Baltimore.

REAT SOUTHWESTERN BOUTE VIA ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA EARLROAD.

GREAT SOUTHWESTERN ROUTE via ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA FROM WASHINGTON CITY to Virginia, Fonnessee, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisians, Arkanssa, and Texas.

Through Tickets can be obtained at the great Southwestern Railroad Office, corner of Fennsylvania avenue and Sixth street, Washington, on board of the Steam Forry Boat George Page, or at the Office of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, at Alexandria.

To Richmond, Dauville, Lynciburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Dalton, Alanta, Chattanoega, Nashville, Houtsville, Grand Juneton, Stemphis, Montgomery, and New Orleans.

By a Direct Roote and Continuous Railway Connexions to Memphis, Abarding greater Expedition and Comfort, and being over 200 miles whorter than by any older route.

The steam forry boat George Page leaves the foot of Seventh street at 64 o'clock, a. m., for Richmond and all points Synthwest, making sure and close connexions to Memphis.

Beggage wagons and combiness leave the office, Pa. avenue, at 6 o'clock, a. m., and 7, p. 19. JAMES A. EVANS, Agent,

GEORGE PAGE will run as follows: ave Alexandria at 4,78, 10, 12 o'clock, a. m.; 2, 4, and 6 o'clock, Leave Washington at 6, 9, 11 o'clock, a. m.; 1, 3, 5, and 7 o'clock,

m. The THOMAS COLLYER, when on the route, will run at opposite The Initiation of the Court of the Capital Court of the Capital, and corner of 12th street and Pennsylvania avenue, he same time the boats leave Alexandria.

June 8—cod—if RICHARD WALLACH, President.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.—NEW ARRANGE-MENT, WITH GREATLY IMPROVED SCHEDULE.—FROM WASHINGTON DIRECT TO ALL PARTS OF THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA POTOMAC STEAMERS AND RICHMOND AND POTOMAC RAIL. VIA POTOMAC STEAMERS AND RICHMOND AND POTOMAC RAIL-D LINE.—Two fast daily lines from Washington for the South outhwest. Beats leave their berths, foot of 6th street, at 64%, and 74%, p. m. Passengors by the morning beat can obtain a fine addiss on board and enjoy a pleasant sail of 33% hours down the utiful Potomac, passing in full view of Mount Verinon. By the utiful Potomac, passing in full view of Mount Verinon. By the utiful Potomac, passing in full view of Mount Verinon. By the utiful Potomac, passing in full view of Mount Verinon. By the utiful Potomac, passing in full view of Mount Verinon. By the utiful Potomac, passing in full view of Mount Verinon. By the utiful Potomac, passing in the state of the passing of the utiful Potomac, passing in the view of the passing of the unit view of the passing of the passing of the passing of the unit view of the passing of the passing of the passing of the unit view of the passing of the passing of the passing of the passing of the unit view of the passing of the p

DEALING COCKELLOUN TO ARROWACCEMETTIC, RECHROND, AND PRINKSDERG, VIRGINIA; WELDON AND WILDINGTON, N. C.; CALGLERTON, S. C.; ALGUSTA, GA.; MONTHORNEY AND MORIES, ALA., DERRIT TO NEW ORIGINAS AND ALL SOUTHERN CITIES AND TOWNS. ect at Richmond with the Danville, Southside, Virginia

FOR THE SOUTHWEST TO

iashville,
and New Orleans.

For through tickets and further information of the route, inquire at the southern ticket office, No. 372 Pennsylvania avenue, one door east of Browns' Hotel, or on board the beats, foot of 6th street.

GEO. E. MATTINIX,
Ticket Agent.

### NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE subscribers, grateful for past favors, and Indies that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depot, by opening an extensive ware and salesroom on Breadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray street, opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof ages than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be had to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jowelry. ty of plate and jewelry.

ALSO-Will keep on hand and make to order all kinds of money chests, vault doors, and bank vaults. Hall's patent powder proof locks for banks or store doors; Jones's patent permutation bank lock; and Crygtor's patent letter lock, without key.

Nos. 135, 137, and 139 Water street, and diway, cornor Murray st., New York.
F. COYLE & CO., Agents
Washington, D. C.
B. W. KNOWLES, Agent
Richmond, Virginia.

## DUNCAN, SHERMAN, & CO.,

CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STREETS, NEW YORK, SSUE circular notes and credits for travellers, wailable in all the principal cities of the world. Also, mercanile credits, for use in Europe, China, &c.
May 28-Gmo\*

THE GREAT WONDER OF THE NINETEENTH Century, Professor WOOD'S Hair Restorative.

Says the St. Louis (Mo.) Democrat: Below we publish a letter to br. Wood, of this city, from a gentleman in Maine, which speaks glowingly of the superior merits of his hair tonic. Such evidence must have its effect when coming from a reliable source. If certificates are guarantees of truth, the Doctor needs no encomiums nor useless pullery from the press:

PROF. O. J. Wood & Co.: Gentlermen: Having my attention called a few months since to the highly beneficial effects of your hair rectorative, I was induced to make application of it upon my own hair, which had become quite gray, probably one-third white; my whiskers were of the same character. Some three months since I procured a bottle of your Hair Rectorative, and used it. I soon found it was proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since proving what I had wished. I used it about twice a week. I have since proving what I had wished. I have used some. I can now certify to the world that the gray or "white hair has totally disappeared, both on my head and face, and my hair hau resumed its natural color, and it believe most than glossy than it has been before for twenty-five years. I am now sixty years old; my good wife, at the age of fifty. I wo, has used it with the same effect.

I manufed that whoever will rightly use, as per directions, will not have occasion to contradict my statements. I am a citize of this city and a resident here for the last fifteen years, and am known to insarty every one here and adjoining towns. Any use you may make of the above, with my name attached, is at your service, as I wish to preserve the beauties of nature in others as well as myself.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 23, 1858. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.

WM. DYER.

or. Wood: Dear sir: Having made trial of your Hair Restorative, was me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in reing inflammation, dandraff, and a constant tendency to liching which I have been troubled from childhood; and has also re of my hair, which was becoming gray, to its original color. I used no other article with anything like the same pleasure of

Yours, truly,

J. K. BRAGG.

Frailve is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz. large, memall, the small helds half a pint, and retails for one dele, the medium helds at least twenty per cent more in
han the small, retails for two dollars a bottle; the large
t, forty per cent. more in proportion, and retails for \$3 a

and sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

# The Washington Anion.

"LIBERTY, THE UNION, AND THE CONSTITUTION."

WASHINGTON CITY, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1858. TWO CENTS.

OFFICE OF COMMISSARY GENERAL OF SUB-

VOL. XIV. NO. 158.

50 barrels of best 'mess pork' 110 barrels of fresh 'extra superfine' flour 25 businels of new white field beam 750 pounds of first quality adamantine candl 2,200 pounds of first quality dry brown sugar 1,100 pounds of first quality flo coffee 12 businels of good clean dry fine salt 200 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort Hamilton, Narrows, New York Harts 100 barrels of best 'mess pork' 220 barrels of fresh 'extra superfine' flour 50 bushels of hew white field beaus 1,500 pounds of good hard seap 400 pounds of first quality adamantine candles 4,600 pounds of first quality are brown sugar 2,000 pounds of first quality dry brown sugar 2,000 pounds of forst quality five brown sugar 25 bushels of good clean dry fine sait 400 gallom of good ciden vinegar.

200 barrels of best "mess pork"
440 barrels of fresh "extra superfine" flour
100 businels of new white field beaus
3,000 pounds of good bard soap
800 pounds of first quality administration candle
8,500 pounds of first quality fry brown sugar
4,400 paunds of first quality flo coffee
45 bushels of good clean thy fine sait
800 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Fort McIrery, Battsmore, Maryland.

75 barrels of best "mess pork"

160 barrels of fresh "extra superflue" Bour

3,000 pounds of good hard soap

300 pounds of first quality adamantine candles

5,000 pounds of first quality dry brown sugar

1,000 pounds of first quality first prown sugar

1,000 pounds of first quality Rio coffee

18 bushes of good clean dry fine salt

300 gallons of good cider vinegar

At Fort Monroe, Old Point Comfort, Virginia 250 barrols of best "mess pork"
550 barrols of best "mess pork"
550 barrols of fresh "extra superine" flour
125 bushels of new white field beams
3,750 pounds of good hard soap
1,000 pounds of first quality adamantine sandler
1,000 pounds of first quality adamantine sandler
1,000 pands of first quality first provin sugar
5,500 pounds of first quality file coffee
60 bushels of good clean dry hie salt
1,000 gallons of good cider vinegar.
At Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolina.

At Fort Moultrie, Charleston, South Carolino.
100 barrels of bost "mess pork"
220 barrels of fresh "extra superfine" flour
50 bushels of new white field beans
1,000 pounds of good hard soap
400 pounds of first quality atlamantine candles
4,000 pounds of first quality afty brown sugar
2,000 pounds of first quality Rio coffee
25 bushels of good clean dry fine salt
400 gallons of good cider vinegar, At Balon Rouge Barracks, Balon Rouge, Louis

200 gallons of goot cider vinegar.

At Carliele Barracks, Cartiale, Pennsylvania.

100 barrels of "mess pork"

220 barrels of fresh "extra superfine" flour

50 bashels of new white field beans

1,500 pounds of good bard soap

400 pounds of first quality adamantine sand

4,000 pounds of first quality Ro coffee

24 bushels of good clean dry fine sait

400 gallons of good clean dry fine sait

400 gallons of good cider vinegar.

At Newart Barracka, Newart, Kentucky.

400 gallons of good cider vinegar.

Norz.—All bidders are requested to extend the amount of their bids for each article, and exhibit the total amount of each bid; and no bid will be acted on unless it embraces all articles required at a post.

The periods and quantities of each delivery will be one fourth lat June, lat September, lat December, 1859, and lat March, 1860.

The sugar and coffee to be delivered in strong barrels, full hopped, The beans and said in barrels, and the soap and candles in strong boxes of convenient size for transportation. Sait will only be received by measurement of thirty-two quarts to the bushel. The candles to

ave cotton wicks.

All provisious tendered for delivery under this advertisement will

ad all expenses must be paned,
a such storchouses as may be designated by the agents of the confidence of the contracts will be considered.

Any variation from the terms of the contracts will be considered efficient and good reason for rejecting the article or articles so very efficient and good reason for rejecting the article or articles so very

sufficient and good reason for rejecting the article or articles so varying.

The Commissary General reserves the privilege of increasing or diminishing the quantities, or dispensing with any or all articles required at any post, at any time before entering into contract; and also of locreasing or reducing the quantities of each delivery one-third subsequent to contract, on giving sixty days' previous notice.

All bidders are required to accompany their proposals with ample evidence of their ability to fulfit their contracts. They must also furnish the names of their securities, whose responsibility must be certified by the district atterney, or by some p rson well known to the covernment; otherwise their proposals will not be acted on.

Advances will not be made in any case, and evidence of impection and full delivery must be received at this effice before any requisition will be made upon the treasury for payment, which will be effected in such public money as may be convenient to the points of delivery, the places of purchase, or the residence of the contractors, at the option of the Treasury Department.

the Treasury Department. No drafts on this office will be accepted or paid under any circum. funces.

Each proposal will be sealed in a separate envelope, and marked Proposals for Furnishing Army Substatence."

GEO. GHSON, C. G. S.

Norn.—Editors will not be paid for inserting in their papers this advertisement unless authorized to do so by the Commissary General of

ibsistence. Sept 12—lawtistNov [Int&Star.]

DROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1859.

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARISE CORPS, Washington, Sept. 28, 1858. Washington, Sept. 28, 1858.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until Thursday to 28th day of October next, at 3 o'clock, p. m., for turnishing rations to the United States marines at the following stations for the ear 1859, viz:

Charlestown Manuschusetts; Portamouth, New Hampshire; Brookiya, Long Island, New York; Philadelphia, Punnyi Yuana; Gosport, mear Norfolk, Virginia; Warrington, Florida; and Washington, District of Columbia.

Washington, District of Columbia.

Each ration to consist of one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, three-quarters of a pound of mess perk, eighteen onnees of bread may of best superfine flour, or best superfine flour at the option of the government; and at the rate of six pounds of good coffee, twel pounds of best New Orleans sugar, eight quarts of best white bean four quarts of vinegar, two quarts of salt, from pounds of good his brown soap, and one and a half pound of good hard dipped tallocandles, to one hundred rations.

The beef required whall be delivered on the order of the commaning officer of each station, either in built or by the single ration, as shall consist of the best and meat choice pieces of the carcass; the pot to be No. 1 prime moss pork, and the greceries to be of the bequality of kinds named. All subject to inspection.

All bids must be accompanied with the names of two persons a sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by some officer of the government.

Forms of bids will be furnished on application to this office.

Newspapers publishing the above advertisement will please see the paper containing the first advertisement to this office for examination.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1859," and addressed in the content of the paper containing the first advertisement to this office for examination.

the paper containing the first advertisement to this office for examination.

To be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for 1859," and addressed to the undersigned.

D. J. SUTHERLAND,
Major and Quartermaster.

The "National Intelligencer" and "Evening Star," Washington, D. C., "Patriot," Concord, N. H.; "Gazette," Portsmunth, N. H.; "Pest" and "Herald," Beston, Mass.; "Eagle," Brooklyn, N. Y.; "Pennsylvanian" and "Argus," Philadelphia, Pa.; "Argus," Norfok, Va., and "Era," Pennsaccia, Fla., will publish above three times a week till 28th Cetober next, and send bill, accompanied by a copy of advertisement, to this office for payment.

Sep 29—cotd

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

POLITICAL STATE OF EUROPE.

Muxeu, Sept. 23, 1858.

Although his Majesty the King of Savaria has entirely withdrawn his opposition to the abolition of the transit duties in the States of the German Zoll-viren, and although Austria threatens, in case the Zoll-verin does not decide the question in the affirmative, to bring it before the German Diet at Frankfort as a political question, in accordance with the treaty of Vienna, the Hanover conferences have not yet given the matter their undivided attention, so as to come to a definite conclusion in regard to it. The subject, however, must be discussed now, since it has become the condition of come the condition of qua non of Austria's joining the customs union. It is truly lamentable to see how the two great States of Germany, Austria and Prussia, are doing all in their power to thwart each other's designs, and how especially Prussia, through its ministerial presses, exposes the weak points in her rival's policy. Were there not twenty millions of Germans in the minor States of Germany to act as ballast, Germany would to-morrow be divided into two distinct nations, and all hopes of future union would be at an end. As it is, there is every reason to expect that a friently understanding will yet be brought about between the two leading States of Germany, and that transit duties and river dues will be abolished, either directly or by means of diplomatic negotiation. If the Germans are slow to move, they are equally slow to give up a notion which they have once recognised as just and proper. The union of Germany, says the Austrian Minister of Finance, the talented Baron Von Bruck, is to be attained through common labor, industry, and commerce; and it is difficult, in the present condition of things, to perceive any other means by which that same end can be reached. Hence the Austrian propositions are received with great joy throughout Germany, and pens are ready to support them in the public press. The abolition of the transit duties is now urged in all the leading journals of Germany, including even those which have the greatest circulation in the Prussian provinces. It is impossible long to resist public clamor when the government themselves are secretly inclined to listen to it. Bavaria and Wurtemberg, Saxony and Hanover, favor the proposition of Austria; in fact, all the minor States of Germany are inclined that Hanover, favor the proposition of Austria; in fact, all the minor States of Germany are inclined that

all the minor States of Germany are inclined that way, and against such odds a party in Prussia, by no means a majo ity, cannot hope to contend much longer with success.

The question of the navigation of the Danube is not yet definitely disposed of; but I have learned from good authority that it is the intention of the Riverain States to render it entirely free for all nations. Nothing can be more sensible. Riversthat is to say, navigable rivers—are means of communication, and not of separation, between nations; and to divert them from that purpose is a common injury to all. The Riverain commission will, no doubt, be called together once more, and its labors submitted to the Paris conference; after which that injury to all. The Riverain commission will, no doubt, be called together once more, and its labors submitted to the Paris conference; after which that matter will be definitely disposed of. That the Oriental or Turkish question will not, by that means, approach a quiet solution, has been the burden of all my previous letters. Turkey is in a state of rapid, spontaneous decomposition, caused by the late war and the conditions of peace imposed upon her. She never was a consolidated Empire with a strong central government, and the prestige of the Sultan, by which alone he governed, or at least maintained some shadow of authority, in the scattered provinces of his vast dominions, was derived from his being the representative-head of the Hohammedan religion. His attempted reforms have destroyed that prestige, and made the execution of his laws dependent on the intervention of foreign powers. How long a State governed on such principles can survive depends entirely on the agreement, among themselves, of the protecting powers. As the case now stands, Prussia, though having no immediate interest in the Mediterranean or the Black sea, may, by a change of position, give to the Oriental question a wholly different aspect. Thus far, Prussia has occupied grounds different from Austria in the Oriental question; but should a regency be established in Frusia, under the head of the Prince of Prussia, public affairs may take a new shoot, and a reconciliation may be effected with farty. sia, under the head of the Prince of Prussia, public affairs may take a new shoot, and a reconciliation may be effected with fratia. It is understood, in well-ir ormed diplomatic circles, that the Prince of Prussia has no particular affection for Baron Manteuffel, (the soul of the present foreign policy of Prussia,) and that, in case of his succeeding to the exercise of regal power, the present Premier will not long be invested with the insignia of office. I wrote you in my last that the reger y question in Prussia will be decided on the 23d of October next, but that was only the extremest limit. His Majesty and all those referring to the political economy of Germany, will assume a new aspect. The question, as it now stands, seems to be between a sole regent, as it now stangs, seems to be between a sole regent, in the person of his Royal Highness the Prince of Prussia, or between a joint regency in which her Majesty the present Queen would be invested with a share of powers. The impracticability of such an arrangement need hardly be discussed in an American journal, and finds, indeed, but very few advocates even among the ultra party represented by the Kreutz-Zeitung. The Queen, a most charming and worthy person, has, herself, no idea of such an ar-

rangement.

The Emperor of the French returned to Paris, where he held a cabinet council, after which he left for the camp at Chalon. Her Majesty the Empress still remains at Biaritz. Both the Austrian and Prussian ministers plenipotentiary visited the Emperor at Biaritz, but whether they had any other object than watching each other's movements has not yet transpired. Rumors are afloat in regard to changes contemplated in the cabinet of the Emnot yet transpired. Rumors are afloat in regard to changes contemplated in the cabinet of the Emperor, and the prime minister, Mons. Fould, is especially designated as the person who will probably retire from public life. This may or may not be so without affecting the policy of France. The Emperor of the French being the motive-power of the whole machinery of government, it really matters but little through what persons he chooses to act and carry out his designs.

The acquisition of the port of Villa-franca by Russia is variously interpreted by the English press, but has received a very impartial comment in Germany. If the London Post and its congenial contemporaries have exaggerated the matter, the London Times, heretofore the great panic-maker and

don Times, heretofore the great panic-maker and the chief croaker in regard to Cherbourg, makes ev-idently too light of it. The fact that an expansive power like Russia has acquired, by lease or otherwise, any maritime position in the Mediterranean, is itself calculated to attract attention. Villa-franca, if itself calculated to attract attention. Villa-franca, if not a port for men-of-war now, has been a naval depot, and at one time the only naval depot of Savoy. Its position was considered of sufficient importance to be disputed by France: it was besieged and changed masters several times, and only remained permanently in the possession of Savoy by the peace of Utrecht. It was only abandoned by Savoy for Concessing the Concession of Savoy by the peace of Utrecht. Genoa, just as Genoa is now abandoned for Sp without detracting from its capacity for without detracting from its capacity for naval pur-poses. It is clear that, with the means at the disposition of Russia, she will make a very different port of Villa-franca from what Sardinia would make port of Villa-franca-from what Sardinia would make of it, with two naval stations already established for her small navy; while, on the other hand, the display of the Russian flag in the Mediterranean is sufficient to cause serious apprehensions to Austria. It is not a mere competition with the Austrian Lloyd that Austria apprehends from Russia, (the Austrian Lloyd has competed successfully with boats of the French messageries impériales, subsidized by the Emperor to the amount of eight millions of france per anaum, but the interference of Russia with the Greek subjects of Turkey and with the Montenegrins. I have not yet heard that either Russia or France have renounced their plan of caus-

ing Turkey to code to Prince Danilo (the black Prince of the Mountains) a port in the Adriatic, nor have I as yet been able to ascertain whether the French fleet in the Adriatic has received orders to return to Toulon. If Prince Danilo were to acquire a port in the Adriatic, he might, as the natural friend and ally of Russia, do as well by her as Sardinia, but recently armed against Prussian pretensions in the East, and from a small lodgment, such a power as Russia might derive very large possessions in the course of time. Austria, it must not be forgotten, is the only power in the east of Europe whose policy and interest are parallel to those of England; and for a British statesman or a leading English journal to say it matters not whether Russia become a rival power of Austria in the Mediterranean and the Adriatic, betokens a degree of carelessness which contrasts strangely with the extraordinary solicitude for the independence and absolute sovereignty of Turkey.

On the other hand, the English press seems to be quite willing to ignore the preparation France is now making for establishing her old claims to the island of Madagascar. The French press talks very plainly of Oriental France and of the necessity of establishing another naval station on the east coast of Africa; but the spirit which once so furiously opposed the settlement of Tahiti does not now interere with the prespective conquest of an island with a population of five millions. Autres temps, au-

terfere with the prospective conquest of an island with a population of five millions. Autres temps, autres mocurs, says the French proverb, which is more easily rendered into Latin than English. The motto of Louis Philippe in those days was peace at any price, while under the new regime peace is only the result of constant warlike preparations. Peace under Louis Philippe was the result of vis inertia; under the Emperor Napoleon it is in the nature of a conquest which dictates it. Madagascar is, as you know, the third greatest island on the globe, containing an area in round numbers of 25,000. know, the third greatest island on the globe, containing an area in round numbers of 250,000 square miles, with a soil of extraordinary fertility and a climate fit for the production of all tropical plants, though exceedingly healthy and temperate on the high plateru. The two p incipal tribes which settled the island are divided into Hovas and Betsileos. The former were the mountaineers who, in due time, conquered the people of the plains and appropriated to themselves the whole island. The eastern inhabitants of the island are exhibiting the leading characteristics of the Malays; on the west coast the Africa themselves the whole island. The eastern inhabitants of the island are exhibiting the leading characteristics of the Malays; on the west coast the African character seems to preponderate. Some Araba and Suadelis are also on the island. Up to the commencement of the present century the different tribes of the inhabitants were independent of, but certainly at war with, each other, when Radama, of the tribe of the Hovas, founded the kingdom of Madagascar by reducing all other tribes to subjection, or the voluntary acknowledgment of his power. He then built himself a splendid palace after the European models, in the town of Tananariva, (the town of a thousand villages,) and endeavored to civilize the island by the introduction of Christianity. English missionaries were soon introduced, who, in the year 1828, had already over a hundred schools for children, with about 5,000 pupils. The army, composed of 50,000 men, was organized and partly officered by Frenchmen, and, thus tortified, the King concluded a treaty with England, in which, for an annuity of 8,000 pounds sterling, he promised to abolish slavery and the slave trade. This, however, proved the end of his career. The chiefs, dissatisfied with the innovations, induced the Queen Ranavolo Mandjoka to poison her husband, which was done by an African favorite, who soon afterwards was again despatched by poison. The missionaries were then driven out, their schools closed, and the Christians persecuted by poison or the torture. The Queen Ranavolo, who has since enjoyed all the privileges of an absolute monarch, and governed by a reign of terror, is now an old lady, and has a son who, being suspected of predilections in favor of reforms, has been repeatedly threatened with assassination by the chiefs of the kingdom. In addition to all this, the Queen is now on the point of death, and the Persent. The present kingdom. In addition to all this, the Queen is now on the point of death, and the people on the coast are said to sympat.size with the French. The present minister of marine, Admiral Hamelin, distinguished himself in his youth on the Island, and the piercing of of the Isthmus of Suez would open to the products of the island abundant European markets. Judge now whether the conjunction is favorable to France and the development of her maritime power.

F. J. G.

## NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The Chile Congress closed its session on the 31st of August. One of their last and most important acts was that of a bill authorizing the Executive to purchase the Valparaiso and Santiago raflway shares.

There are in the republic 137 parishes, and for their support by the State it seems that the sum of \$200,000 would be required. During the year the sum of \$91,280 has been seemed. but that was only the extremest limit. His Majesty the King of Prussia having concluded to pass the winter in Italy, the regency question will be settled earlier—perhaps in the course of this week; after which all questions of a diplomatic character, the state Ake. 30.000 children of both expenses for State. Ake. 30.000 children of both expenses of the State. Ake. 30.000 children of both expenses of the State. amounted to \$383,933. In the several colleges of the higher order in the republic, 2,065 pupils are educated at the expense of the State. Also, 30,000 children of both sexes in the 488 primary schools. The Teachers' school has 94 pupils, and the government has just endowed another female school in Colina, and a popular library in Melipilla.

The organization of a body of pilots in the port of Ancud had been declared, and that of Valparaiso has been regulated. The news lately received from the provinces is rather satisfactory than otherwise. In the agricultural districts in the south appearances are very remis-

is rather satisfactory than otherwise. In the south appearances are very promis-tural districts in the south appearances are very promistural districts in the south appearances are very promising, and it seems that the crops will be plentiful, notwithstanding the excessive min which has fallen. In
Conception the municipal body has contracted the lighting of the town by gas. In the German colony of Llanquihue the crops and all things in general present flattering apprarances, and the foundation of the colony was
culebrated by a ball in its last anniversary.

An extensive coal mine has just been discovered fifteen
miles inland from the port of Ancud, in the province of
Chilor, the owners intend construction a small suivay.

Chiloc, the owners intend constructing a small railway from the port to the mine, in order to surmount the diffi-culties presented by the distance, and facilitating expor-tation. The mines in the North continue more or less tation. The mines in the North continue more of favorable to the miners. The railway, branch of Copia-po, from Pabellon to Chanarcillo, is nearly finished, 12 miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the miles of the line which is to unite the miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is to unite the most important miles of the line which is the most important miles of the line which is the most important miles of the line which is the most important miles of the line which is the most important miles of the line which is the most important miles of the line which is the most important miles of the line which is the miles of the li po, from Fabetion to Chanarchio, is hearly hinshed, 12 miles of the line which is to unite the most important mining centres being ready. The summit of Mount Sommering in the Alps of Austria, traversed by the Vienna and Trieste railway, is supposed to be the highest point ever crossed by a locomotive. This summit is about 3,005 feet above the level of the sea. The pass of the Blue Ridge, in Virginia, traversed by the Bultimore and Ohio railway, is supposed to rank next, and has an elevation of 1,700 feet. The highest point in the railway Copiapo branch is about two miles from the present terminus, has an elevation of 4,479 feet above the level of the sea, and before the celebration of the next anniversary of the independence of Chile, the steam engine will have crossed that height, and the locomotive's shrill whistle will awaken the echoes amidst the Atacama mountains, at an elevation of 1,400 to 1,500 feet higher than in any other part of the world. This fact is worthy of being mentioned in the history of railway progress, and leads the speculative mind to believe that the time is not very far distant when the locomotive will find a path across the Andes, opening new channels of compared

gress, and leads the speculative mind to believe that the time is not very far distant when the locomotive will find a path across the Andes, opening new channels of commerce and wealth to the nations on both sides.

There was a report in Valparaiso—for which, however, we cannot vouch—that Gen. Echonique had started on another revolutionary expedition to Peru. It appears he had not been seen for many days prior to the sailing of the steamer, and it was said that his friends had purchased for him the cargo of ammunition on board the American brig Townsend Jones, and that she was about to sail from Valparaiso for some port in Peru, to land it there.

From Peru we have received nothing of importance. Our Africa correspondent, writes that trade is very depressed there on account of the unsettled state of Bolivia, and that the Tacna merchants are refusing to sell on credit. The new mole at Piaco is progressing very satisfactorily. Already 180 feet have been completed. It is to be 2,200 feet in length, and built on iron screw piles imported from England. It will, when finished, be the largest, and probably the linest, work of the kind on the Pacific coast. General Castilla continues to govern the country as President, and goneral tranquility exists. In Linns everything is quiet and trade dull. There were forty-one vessels loading at the Chincha islands, and forty-two lying in the harbor of Callao.

Away from the tumuit of binsy life,
Afar from the musical sea—
The musical, mounting sea—
Lies, my native horse, that isle of bliss
In the ocean of Memory.
Is storget in the arms of the greate hills,
Slid meadows green and still—
So peacoful and green and still—
Like a song-bird inlied in its leafy neat,
Units eding life's storm and till.

And the young tree thrive rid grow.

It gathered strongth in rain and sun,
Till over the homestead roof—
The dear oil homestead roof—
It were through the blue of the summer sky,
Its green and volvet woof
Thick-dustered, like hopes in light young hearts,
Spring left it white with flowers—
With deiteate, snowy flowers—
And the tempting fruitage decked the boughts
In the early autumn hours.

In the early automi mouts.

But manhood came as seasons sped,
Dritting on like a noiseless title—
A swift, resistless tide;
And I Journeyed out from the homestand door,
As life's path grew strange and wide.
I watch no more the budding boughs,
As in the hours long past—
The hours forever pact;
Life buds forth hopes like the cherry blooms,
Where the fruitage fails at last.

Ah, many forms, in the solemn years, Have passed from that open door— From the slowly-opening door— Some come and go like the restless tides, And some return no more. The cherries blacken in the sun,

Where the green leaves stoop to the window pane, My mother sits and dreams— To bless her unaware— Like angels, unaware— And the birds with music fill her hours Of lonely grief or care.

Of late I sought the olden roof,
With a feeling of love and pride—
Of boyish joy and pride—
I found me at her side.
I found me at her side.
But the robins lightened each luscious bough,
Till I said in earnest tone—

And then, as if an angel spake,
With reverent lip she said—
With saintly tone she said—
With saintly tone she said—
When I feel I cannot praise my God
For the blessings round me spread—
When I cannot praise my Gol enough
For His grace and mercies free,
to full and rich and feel. Oh, precious words from hallowed lips

Oh, precious words from natiowed tips: flugging out like an and ben clear—
Like a holy anthem clear—
Afar in the resis of the busy world,
They are music in my ear.
Long wave the tree o'er the homestead roof,
Through many a summer's calm—
Through many a summer's calm—
May the song-birds come to the ripening boughs,
And sing for her their pailm.

METROPOLITAN MUSINGS.

An Autumnal Homily.

A MEDITATIVE Middle-aged Man is furnished with harvest of reveries when the "sear and yellow leaf" announces the closing of the year. Nature, everywhere fair chance in the midst of the bricks and mortar of the metropolis. Lafayette square, for instance, will give unple room and verge enough for all the homiletic out courings that the season so naturally suggests. If the city reader will walk up or down (as his residence may be above or below it) to that beautiful space he will find there the same suggestions that our country friends will perceive by glancing from their windows upon the fields

Change is the first thing suggested by the skeletonike appearance of the more tender trees and rich dark foliage of others. "We are changing," we say to ourselves, and then we begin to think of the many who have left us behind, of those whose young voices mingled with ours in pastime, with whom also we had boyish quarrels and piques, and we almost fancy that manhood but childhood in full dress. It is not only this grey hair and the added weight of fresh memories, that tell we are growing older, but we feel it in the changing of our tastes, habits, and wishes; our souls are like that portion of the coast upon which the waves dash without cessing till they have imperceptibly borne off some por tion of the land. So the billows of time beat upon us, and we laugh at their murmuring until its music sounds our requiem. Stillness is another of the autumnal lessons. The bird

have all flown to more favored regions, the hum of insects is all ceased, and the frost is purging the air of its myriad forms of animalcule; when the general repose is disturbed by the wood-chopper's axe, the air is startled. disturbed by the wood-chopper's axe, the air is startled, and bears the sound great distances through the chambers of the forest and on the bosom of the river. This beautiful natural phenomenon is a yearly repetition to us busy men of the world of the assurance that we, too, need seasons of perfect bodily and mental repose; that we, also, require a special chemistry of quietude to clear the atmosphere of our splritual existence, to purify our thoughts of ambition, lust and envy, and generally to disnel the harmful missmas which lurking in the neigh. dispel the harmful miasmas which, lurking in the neigh-borhood of our souls, may generate disease in our moral life. There is a curious quickening of the reflections in such periods of repose, and perhaps no greater evidence can be furnished of the wisdom which the Catholic Church has ever manifested in the selection of its symbols than the appointment at this season of the year of the two great commemorative days of All Saints and All Souls. The former is a day upon which the Church remembers, in its offices, all the nameless martyrs who have perished in early times under the persecutions of pagens, or who have died upon lonely pilgrimages in howling deserts, or, striv-ing to reach some barbarous people, have fallen a prey to shipwreck, or famine, or wild beasts—all these, who in dying, have left not so much as their names, are included in the calendar with saints and martyrs the most famous and

heroic, and solemnly remembered. Upon the other and even nobler day, it is customary in many farropean cities, especially in Paris, to permit no grave to go undecorated with the symbol of an everlasting affection; none of the dead, however lowly or long passed away, are unvisited. Special pains are taken that none of the departed shall be overlooked, and no time or distance can annul this law of grief. And here in America, whatever may be our religious peculiarities, every one of us who may be able to walk upon the brown grass and fallen leaves can have his day of All Saints and of All Souls; for his

thoughts will go backward, and his affections will not

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harmonizes with the staid desires of maturity, but, from whatever cause, I have long loved the beauty of the ripe harvest season. The glare and heat of summer are past—the flowers are rapidly disappearing, and yet there are richer hues in the changing foliage than in the blusing summer landscape. The deep gorgeousness of the maple and the oak are sights worth losing the summer for. Moreover it is fit that Beauty should reign, for the woods and hill-sides are to be adorned for the funeral of Nature. Ushered in with the song of birds and the sweet incense of the gentle violets, Nature is now borne to her tomb right nobly attended by forests in regal vestments; even the sky wears an over-gament of haze, and ments: even the sky wears an over-garment of hare, and the sun looks down through a veil—and so Nature dies; and there is no touch of gloom in all the scene—it is sim-ply beautiful. So, too, if we but properly read the volume of life's mysteries, should our death be, solemn indeed,

for it is the return of a great trust, but with no work of reluctance and no omens of gloom.

The last lesson is written in the commingling of the green and the faded (or ripened) leaves. Walk in the square I have named, and you will see them lovingly intermingled, life and death, or rather life in death; for their dying is only a temporary slumber. Again in the early Spring the roots will reach forth, penetrating to the secret chambers of the earth's laboratory, and by a wonderful chemistry appropriating the proper nutriment for fibre, leaf, blossom, and fruit. Then a mighty power will be breathed into each tree, and at the command of the Infinite the dead foliage will live again, and the skeleton limbs be furnished with leafy hiding places for the returning birds. So the autumn preaches of the great Hereafter to you, reader, and to the

MIDDLE-AGED MAN.

AFFAIRS IN TURKEY.

The march of economy has been steadily progressing in Constantinople; but, as is usually the case in such reforms, the first sufferers are those least able to sustain the loss of their incomes. For instance, large numbers of the laboring classes have been dismissed, and the number of the Sultan's bargemen has been reduced from 700 to 400. But Riza Pacha has not stopped there; he swept out plenty of other functionaries of the Imperial household, and those that remain have their salaries mostly reduced by one-half. But this is a comparatively casy part of the work to be performed. In the settlement of part of the work to be performed. In the settlement of part of the work to be performed. In the settlement of accounts with the creditors lies the great difficulty. The cheating has been enormous; yet it must not be said of the Sultan and Caliph of all the believers, that he has not kept faith. The principle of valuation adopted towards Turkish subjects cannot well be adopted towards foreign merchants, and besides, rigorously applied, would certainly inflict injury on persons who acted merely in accordance with a system which they did not create, but which they found ready made, and in active operation. A large part of the exorbitant prices charged by the merchants has certainly always gone in hard cash to some person in the palace as an unavoldable bribe; and how is that to be accounted for at the valuation? It is to be feared in the interest of the treasury, not in that of the persons concerned, that the veil of oblivion will be cast over the greater portion of what the accounts betray.

As the inquiry into the debts of the Sultan's house proceeded, new and startling developments were made daily, claims of which nobody had had an idea being preferred to an enormous amount. Riza Pacha, in consequence, proceeded to make arrests, but the Sultanas were by no means inclined to give up the game, and it had already become doubtful what would be the final issue of the struggle. At least this much was certain, that Mehemet Ali Pacha, the Sultan's brother-in-law, and his three sons-in-law, whom he has just deprived of their seats in the imperial council, had again found a way to his heart, and that a reconciliation had been effected. This is described as partly the result of the successful negotiation of the loan in London. Their pecuniary difficulties made the imperial family, as it often happens, quarrel among themselves, and now that they have managed to extricate themselves from the mire it is all sunshine among them again.

The last official figures in reference to the finances of Turkey are four years old. In 1854 the Porte received 74 millions of taxes, exclusive of accounts with the creditors lies the great difficulty. The

The last official figures in reference to the finances of Turkey are four years old. In 1854 the Porte received 7½ millions of taxes, exclusive of the tributes from Egypt, Tunis, and Romanis. That amount seems rather a light burden for a population of forty millions of tax payers, living on such a fertile soil; but the want of safety and Mohammedan slothfulness are to be taken into account. Out of that sum the civil list of the Sultan absorbs about one million, or a half of what the army and the fleet costs. In 1854 the debt of Turkey, floating and consolidated, amounted to about ten millions. To that must be added the five millions borrowed in that year under the guarantee of France and England; also the losa of twelve millions contracted in 1856; and that of six millions, which has just been concluded. The debt of Turkey at present amounts to about 32 millions; and her revenue is nearly equal to one-fourth of her present debt. lions, which has just occur constant.

Rey at present amounts to about 32 millions; and her revenue is nearly equal to one-fourth of her present debt. The proportion would not be an unfavorable one in a European State, but for Turkey, who has to pay a high rate of interest, it is unmistakably a heavy and dangerous burden on the budget. Yet it is preferable to the system hitherto pursued, of unknown liabilities of the Sultan and the State. It is said that a European commission is to be appointed for the superior management of the financial affairs of the Empire. The application is made to Austria, France, and England that it shall be composed by them, and the consent of France, whose ambassador is said to have early suggested the idea, is considered as certain.

considered as certain.

Vienna journals state that the Turkish government has announced officially in Bosnia and Herzegovina that the levying of the tithes shall henceforth be left to the communes. By this concession one of the principal grievances of the Christians is removed.

The accounts from Trebizond were, however, of rather a discussion character was contained.

The accounts from Trebizond were, however, of rather a disquisting character, new outrages having been committed by the Turks there. We also hear of conspiracies against the Viceroy in various quarters. The animosity which exists in the minds of the Museulmans against the Viceroy is caused by use energetic measures which he adopted to protect the Christians against the fanatics whom the affair at Jeddah had excited. After the excesses committed by the Turks at Gaza, the bishop and principal Christians, who were principally designated for the poinard of the assassins, took refuge at Jaffa. The governor of Palestine, having received orders to act with promptitude in putting down any sangainary outrages, went with 200 horsemen to Gaza, where he caused nine Mussulmans priests and others to be arrested, and sent them off for trial to Jerusalem. This act of vigor exasperated the Mussulmans, who threatened to be revenged the moment the troops left. Seventy Christian familles, alarmed at these threats, took refuge at Jaffa. Unfortunately there are not troops enough in Palestine to maintain order, and the Porte must remedy that deficiency if it wishes to keep the country.

A conspiracy at Teheran, in Persia, against the Vizier hald failed, and the chief conspirators were beheaded. The Montenegro conflict was considered as ended, and the commissioners had arrived at Constantinople. The latest news from Candia was to the effect that, notwithstanding the appointment of a new governor in that island, the Christians are still subject to persecution. The law interdicting to strangers the right to acquire estates without renouncing their nationality had not yet been promulgated, but it was considered as inevitable.

Secretary Hartnett, of Utah, who went down to Fill-

Secretary Hartnett, of Utah, who went down to Fillmore to visit the State-house and to make the necessary preparations for the next session of the legislature, could not discover any trace of the State-house; he found, however, a splendid printing office and warehouse built, of red sandstone. Upon inquiry he was told that this fine building was indeed the capitol, but it was temperarily occupied as the printing office of the Descret News.

rarily occupied as the printing office of the Descret News.

The order for the great organ for St. Joseph's new church in Albany, which is the largest in the country, and built according to the scheme of R J. Carmedy, esq., organist of the Cathedral, has been given to the famous Bosten builders, Messra Simmons & Wilcox. It will be about forty feet wide, fifty feet high, and thirty four feet deep, and will contain pipes thirty-two feet in length. It is to be constructed on the "increasing pressure" system, which has been developed and practiced most successfully in this country by Messra. S. & W. only.—Albany Atlas.